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Compilation on Uzbekistan

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a compilation of information contained in reports of treaty bodies and special procedures and other relevant United Nations documents, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies[1–2]

2. Many treaty bodies, the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief and other United Nations entities recommended that Uzbekistan ratify the remaining core international human rights instruments, including the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure; the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol; the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;[3] the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees; the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons; the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness;[4] the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court[5] and the International Labour Organization (ILO) Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189).[6]

3. The Committee against Torture urged Uzbekistan to issue a standing invitation to the special procedure mandate holders, in particular the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.[7] The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights recommended that Uzbekistan establish closer cooperation with the United Nations human rights system, including the treaty bodies and special procedures.[8]

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4. During the High Commissioner's visit to Uzbekistan in May 2017,[9] an agreement had been reached for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) Regional Office for Central Asia to cover Uzbekistan henceforth.[10] The Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion noted that the parliament had approved an action plan on further development of cooperation with OHCHR.[11]

III. National human rights framework[12]

5. The High Commissioner noted that all categories of human rights figured very prominently across the five sets of priorities in the President's Action Strategy (2017–2021). He encouraged Uzbekistan to monitor actual human rights results in the government monitoring of the implementation of the Strategy.[13]

6. The Human Rights Committee was concerned that neither the parliamentary Ombudsperson nor the National Centre for Human Rights appeared to comply with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles).[14] The Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion recommended that Uzbekistan establish a national human rights institution in full compliance with the Paris Principles.[15]

IV. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

A. Cross-cutting issues

1. Equality and non-discrimination[16]

7. The Human Rights Committee was concerned that the prohibited grounds for discrimination differed from one law to another and that existing legislation did not protect against discrimination on all grounds. It urged Uzbekistan to ensure its legal framework fully and effectively protected against discrimination in all spheres; prohibited direct, indirect and multiple discrimination; contained a comprehensive list of grounds for discrimination; and provided for effective remedies.[17]

8. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that Uzbekistan define racial discrimination and incorporate all the elements of article 1 of the Convention into its legislation;[18] criminalize the dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred and all related acts of violence; prohibit organizations that incited racial discrimination; and recognize racist motive as an aggravating circumstance for all offences.[19]

9. The Human Rights Committee recommended that Uzbekistan combat any form of discrimination or violence against persons based on their sexual orientation or gender identity; investigate, prosecute and punish such acts; and repeal article 120 of the Criminal Code, which criminalized consensual sexual activities between adult males.[20] In 2016, Uzbekistan replied that it opposed a repeal of article 120 since homosexual relations were one of the causes of the spread of HIV/AIDS in the country and were contrary to the traditions of the peoples of Uzbekistan.[21]

2. Development, the environment, and business and human rights[22]

10. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was concerned at the impact of the Aral Sea ecological disaster on the human rights of ethnic groups living in the area.[23]

3. Human rights and counter-terrorism[24]

11. The Human Rights Committee remained concerned that current antiterrorism legislation contained an overly broad definition of terrorism and terrorist activities, which was reportedly used to prosecute members or suspected members of banned Islamic

movements; and about the legal safeguards for persons suspected of or charged with terrorism or a related crime.[25]

12. The Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion noted that extremism was often described by the authorities as the main challenge of the country, and used to justify the need for strict State control of religions in the interest of "public security".[26] He indicated that campaigns against terrorism and extremism had included the closure of some mosques and the arrest of Muslims who had not been associated with terrorist or extremist groups and simply sought to practise their religion outside Government-sanctioned ways. He found that there was no clear definition of "extremism", therefore leaving its interpretation overly vague.[27]

B. Civil and political rights

1. Right to life, liberty and security of person[28]

13. The Human Rights Committee remained concerned that the definition of torture in criminal legislation was limited to illegal acts committed with the purpose of coercing testimony and therefore resulted in impunity for other persons.[29] The Committee against Torture remained concerned that article 235 of the Criminal Code restricted torture to law enforcement officials' actions and did not cover acts by other persons acting in an official capacity.[30] The Human Rights Committee urged Uzbekistan to amend its criminal legislation, including article 235.[31] In 2016, Uzbekistan stated that it did not consider it necessary, as a matter of urgency, to amend its legislation, including article 235.[32]

14. The Committee was concerned about reprisals against and intimidation of persons complaining of torture and their family members, the very low rate of prosecution and the prevalence of impunity.[33] The Committee against Torture urged Uzbekistan to conduct prompt, impartial and effective investigations into such allegations and prosecute those responsible.[34] It recommended that Uzbekistan apply a zero-tolerance approach to torture and related impunity.[35]

15. The same Committee was concerned at allegations that some individuals extradited from neighbouring countries had been tortured and others detained incommunicado.[36]

16. The Committee was concerned that the special staff inspection units and parliamentary Ombudsperson had not been effective in combating torture and lacked independence.[37] The Human Rights Committee urged Uzbekistan to establish an independent complaints mechanism while protecting complainants against any form of reprisal.[38] The United Nations country team noted that, further to the acceptance by Uzbekistan of recommendations made during the 2013 review process, the law on the parliamentary Ombudsman had been amended to widen access to complaints mechanisms, allowing citizens to submit appeals in different forms.[39]

17. The Committee against Torture was concerned at numerous reports of abuses in custody, deaths in detention, some of which had allegedly followed torture or ill-treatment, and sexual violence against individuals deprived of liberty.[40] Regarding deaths in custody, the Human Rights Committee was concerned about the denial of adequate medical care and the lack of effective investigations.[41]

18. The same Committee was concerned about reported abuses and poor detention conditions, disproportionately affecting human rights defenders, government critics and individuals convicted for membership of Islamist parties and groups.[42] The Committee against Torture remained particularly concerned about the Jaslyk detention facility.[43]

19. The two Committees shared concerns about the lack of a national independent mechanism to monitor regularly all places of detention, and obstacles to the proper functioning of independent national and international human rights and humanitarian organizations.[44]

20. The Committee against Torture urged Uzbekistan immediately to afford in law and in practice legal safeguards against torture from the outset of detention and prosecute public officials who denied fundamental legal safeguards to persons deprived of their liberty.[45]

21. The High Commissioner suggested that Uzbekistan adopt measures to quickly resolve the continuing lack of transparency about conditions in prisons and other places of detention, with the aim of ensuring that torture and other forms of ill-treatment were halted once and for all, in line with the commitments of Uzbekistan under the Convention against Torture.[46]

22. The Human Rights Committee was concerned about the alleged practice of arbitrarily extending the soon-to-be-completed prison sentences of human rights defenders, government critics and persons convicted of religious extremism or for membership of banned Islamic movements.[47]

23. The Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion recommended that Uzbekistan review all cases of individuals imprisoned on vague charges related to "religious extremism", "anti-constitutional" activity or membership of an "illegal religious group", and release all prisoners of conscience. The arbitrary practice of extending jail terms must end immediately or be subject to full review and guarantee of due process. A mechanism for redress and compensation to those prisoners of conscience must also be established.[48]

24. In August 2017, the High Commissioner welcomed the release of a former United Nations employee, Erkin Musaev, 11 years after his arrest at Tashkent airport while travelling to a regional seminar. He urged Uzbekistan to release all other remaining political prisoners as soon as possible.[49]

2. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law[50]

25. The Human Rights Committee referred to the lack of security of tenure of judges, who had their term renewed by the Executive every five years.[51] Several treaty bodies recommended that Uzbekistan ensure the full independence and impartiality of the judiciary.[52]

26. The Committee against Torture and the Human Rights Committee were concerned that the Chamber of Lawyers was not sufficiently independent from the Ministry of Justice.[53] The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination noted with concern the requirement for lawyers to renew their licence every three years,[54] which, according to the Committee against Torture, resulted in denial of licences to several attorneys who had previously represented individuals allegedly subjected to torture.[55]

27. The Human Rights Committee urged Uzbekistan to enforce strictly habeas corpus provisions in practice.[56] The Committee against Torture recommended that it amend the Criminal Procedure Code to enable judges to apply less restrictive alternatives to detention during habeas corpus hearings, ensure the right of detainees to a lawyer of their choice in habeas corpus hearings and ensure that all habeas corpus hearings were public and accessible to independent monitors.[57]

28. The same Committee was concerned about numerous allegations that persons deprived of their liberty had been subjected to torture or ill-treatment for the purpose of compelling a forced confession.[58] The Human Rights Committee remained concerned that forced confessions had been used as evidence in court and judges had failed to investigate allegations of forced confessions.[59]

29. The two Committees were concerned about amnesties granted to persons convicted of torture or ill-treatment under article 235 of the Criminal Code. They urged Uzbekistan to end and abolish the granting of amnesties to persons convicted of such crimes.[60]

30. The Committee against Torture was concerned that Uzbekistan had not provided any compensation to victims of torture, urging it to provide redress and an enforceable right to fair and adequate compensation, including full rehabilitation.[61]

31. The Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion recommended that all relevant State institutions and the Supreme Court provide measures to rehabilitate and reintegrate former prisoners of conscience, including by immediately and fully reinstating their civil, political, economic and social rights.[62]

32. The Human Rights Committee remained concerned about the lack of a full, independent and effective investigation into the mass killings, including of women and children, by military and security services during the 2005 Andijan events; and regretted the State's assertion that the matter had been closed.[63] The Committee against Torture remained concerned that the State had obstructed independent human rights monitoring and had not permitted any independent investigation into the events.[64] The High Commissioner stressed that victims of the Andijan events should not be forgotten and their grievances should be addressed.[65]

33. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned about the persistence and extent of corruption and recommended that Uzbekistan adopt the draft anti-corruption law, foster transparent corruption monitoring and ensure adequate investigation into corruption cases.[66]

3. Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life[67]

34. The Human Rights Committee remained concerned about: legal provisions prohibiting proselytism; the reported unlawful arrest, detention, torture, ill-treatment and conviction on religious extremism-related charges of independent Muslims, Christians and members of other minority religions practising their faith outside registered structures; and the censorship and restriction of religious materials.[68] The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned that only mainstream religions were permitted, such as approved Muslim, Jewish and Christian denominations, while unregistered religious activities of minorities were subject to criminal and/or administrative sanctions.[69]

35. The Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion noted that Uzbekistan considered itself a secular State under its Constitution but there was no clear understanding of secularism. Countering extremism and promoting intergroup tolerance and inter-ethnic harmony had been prioritized over the right to freedom of religion or belief.[70] He recommended that an open debate be held on the meaning of secularism to overcome restrictive interpretation and attitudes within the administration and law-enforcement agencies.[71]

36. He indicated that, in order to fulfil the registration requirement, religious communities needed to increase their followers. However, without the right to share one's religion freely with others, those communities would be unable to grow. The limitations had seriously violated the right to freedom of religion or belief.[72]

37. He noted that the exercise of the right to freedom of religion and belief was totally controlled by State officials, particularly the National Security Service. *Mahalla* (neighbourhood committees) also monitored the lives of citizens.[73]

38. He indicated that the government approach tended to promote "toleration", instead of the positive right to enjoy one's freedom.[74] He stressed that the move from religious tolerance to freedom of religion or belief could not be achieved without the positive recognition of other freedoms closely linked to it, such as freedom of expression and freedom of peaceful assembly and association.[75]

39. He noted the acknowledgement by the Government that the 1998 Law on Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations needed substantial revision. He recommended that Uzbekistan pass a new law and new provisions on freedom of religion or belief in the Criminal Code and the Code of Administrative Offences, in compliance with article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.[76]

40. The Human Rights Committee was concerned about reports that freedom of expression on politically sensitive issues had been severely restricted. It urged Uzbekistan to ensure that any restrictions on freedom of expression complied with the Covenant's requirements.[77]

41. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) recommended that Uzbekistan align the provisions on registration procedures of mass media outlets in the Law on Mass Media with international standards for necessity and proportionality concerning limitations on freedom of expression;[78] decriminalize defamation;[79] assess whether current regulation of blogger information activities met

international standards;[80] and create an independent regulatory authority for allocation of broadcast licences.[81]

42. The Human Rights Committee remained concerned about reported harassment, surveillance, arbitrary arrest and detention, torture and ill-treatment by law enforcement officers, and prosecutions on trumped-up charges of independent journalists, government critics and dissidents, and human rights defenders, in retaliation for their work.[82] The Committee against Torture was deeply concerned that independent and effective investigations of those allegations had not taken place and regretted the State's insistence that the allegations were "unfounded".[83] It recommended that Uzbekistan provide victims with redress and release from detention imprisoned human rights defenders.[84]

43. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights expressed concern that, under the Non-governmental Organizations Act, such organizations were subject to mandatory registration by the Ministry of Justice.[85] The Human Rights Committee was concerned about unreasonable, burdensome and restrictive requirements for registering political parties and public associations and about the termination of registration of international human rights organizations or other obstacles to the work of human rights non-governmental organizations.[86]

44. The Human Rights Committee was concerned that opposition political parties were denied registration and participation in elections and that the current electoral legal framework appeared not to ensure the right to take part in the conduct of public affairs, to vote and to be elected, due to undue limitations.[87]

45. The same Committee was concerned about reported arbitrary restrictions on the right to peaceful assembly in law and in practice, including the disruption of peaceful assemblies by law enforcement officers and arrests, detentions, beatings and sanctioning of participants.[88]

46. It remained concerned about the exit visa system and the compulsory address/residence registration system (*propiska*) and about reports that the State had prevented human rights defenders, independent journalists or members of the political opposition from travelling abroad by delaying the issuance of exit visas.[89] The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned about the implications of "*propiska*" on the ability of internal migrants to gain access to employment, housing and health care,[90] while the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was concerned about its disproportionate impact on the economic and social rights of members of ethnic groups residing outside the capital city.[91]

4. Prohibition of all forms of slavery[92]

47. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was concerned about reported trafficking of women and children, both nationals and foreigners, and recommended that Uzbekistan sanction all cases of trafficking of women and children and protect all victims.[93]

48. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Uzbekistan adopt a comprehensive approach to addressing prostitution, including the provision of shelters, reintegration programmes and alternative income-generating opportunities for women wishing to leave prostitution.[94]

49. Despite measures to reduce forced labour involving children under the age of 16 in the cotton sector,[95] the Human Rights Committee was concerned about consistent reports indicating an increase in the number of individuals above the age of 16 years and adults carrying out forced labour in the cotton and silk sectors; alleged widespread corruption and extortion; and hazardous working conditions and poor living conditions, which had even resulted in deaths.[96] The ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations strongly encouraged Uzbekistan to continue to take effective and time-bound measures to strengthen safeguards against the use of forced labour in the cotton harvest, including by strengthening a functioning labour relations system for cotton pickers.[97]

50. The Committee on the Rights of the Child stressed the direct impact that the cotton industry had on the right to education for children due to the continued involvement of schoolteachers and children above the age of 16 years.[98] The ILO Committee of Experts requested the effective implementation of national legislation prohibiting compulsory labour and hazardous work for children below the age of 18 years.[99] The country team noted that a decision had been made on 8 August 2017 by the Cabinet of Ministers to prohibit the mobilization of students and civil servants, including medical workers and teachers, for cotton picking.[100]

5. Right to privacy[101]

51. The Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion indicated that preventive monitoring mechanisms, established by the State to prevent activities of unregistered religious organizations and ensure the compliance of citizens with the 1998 Law on Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations, demonstrated the lack of respect for the right to privacy and a deficit of trust in its own citizens.[102]

C. Economic, social and cultural rights

1. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work[103]

52. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights remained concerned about underemployment, particularly among nomadic people and in the agricultural sector, high unemployment among women and widespread employment in the informal economy.[104]

53. It urged Uzbekistan to set the periodically reviewed national minimum wage at a level sufficient to provide all workers and their families with a decent standard of living and adopt the 2008 draft act on remuneration at work, containing the definition of the minimum wage.[105]

54. The same Committee noted the absence of a specific provision on the right to strike in the legislation. It urged Uzbekistan to adopt the 2007 amendments to the Act on Trade Unions, the Rights and Guarantees of Their Activity.[106]

2. Right to social security[107]

55. The country team stated that the weak social protection system had undermined its potential to tackle poverty and vulnerability effectively at the household level.[108] Uzbekistan had gradually reduced its social benefits and shrunk coverage in recent years. The social allowance for low-income families with children had been limited to families with children up to 14 years old. This restriction posed risks and incentivized young people over 14 to quit school and enter the labour market.[109]

3. Right to an adequate standard of living[110]

56. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned about a substantial proportion of the population living below the poverty line — especially in rural areas, pension cuts that had reportedly been imposed on working pensioners[111] and the level of malnutrition.[112]

57. The same Committee was concerned that farmers had been reportedly deprived of land plots, that the farmers' land tenure had not been regularized and about the low percentage of women landowners.[113]

58. On housing, especially in rural areas, the Committee recommended that Uzbekistan provide all evicted persons with alternative accommodation or adequate compensation and urged it to provide adequate housing, including social housing, especially to low-income families and disadvantaged and marginalized individuals and groups.[114]

59. The Committee was concerned that a substantial proportion of the population lacked access to adequate sanitation and safe drinking water, especially in the Khorezm and Karakalpakstan regions affected by the drought and the Aral Sea catastrophe.[115]

4. Right to health[116]

60. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned at the inadequate quality of maternal, perinatal and early neonatal care, resulting in high rates of newborn and maternal mortality.[117]

61. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned about the low number of hospitals and of highly qualified health-care personnel in rural areas and the absence of national health insurance.[118] The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about the prevalence of informal fees for medical consultations and treatment, and shortages of essential medicines, equipment and hygiene materials in State health-care facilities.[119] The country team stated that Presidential Decree No. 2857 of March 2017 on improving primary health care had included a plan to decrease the number of primary health-care facilities.[120]

62. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned at the stark increase in sterilization as a contraception method and allegations of forced sterilization.[121] The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was alarmed at reported forced sterilization of Roma women and women human rights defenders.[122] The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women called upon Uzbekistan to adopt legislative amendments requiring women's free, prior and informed consent to sterilization, and enhance access to family planning services and affordable and safe modern contraceptives for all women and men.[123] The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination urged Uzbekistan to investigate all allegations of forced sterilization of women and provide effective remedies to victims.[124]

63. The country team noted that knowledge about sexual and reproductive health and the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases was particularly poor among boys and rural residents.[125] The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Uzbekistan establish reproductive health as part of the mandatory school syllabus for children and that it take measures to prevent mother-to-child HIV/AIDS transmission.[126] It was also concerned about discrimination against children with HIV/AIDS.[127]

64. The country team indicated that a significant proportion of people in Uzbekistan were injecting drug users who often shared syringes, which presented a serious public health risk with respect to the transmission of blood-borne infectious diseases, particularly HIV and hepatitis C.[128]

65. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights noted with concern that the pollution of water, the inadequate sewage system and the contamination of soil had contributed to the increase in waterborne diseases and morbidity.[129]

5. Right to education[130]

66. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned that informal fees had compromised access to education for disadvantaged children. It recommended that Uzbekistan target corruption in the education system, including by eliminating all hidden and/or informal costs.[131]

67. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned that women and girls continued to choose traditionally female-dominated fields of education and careers and that negative stereotypes of women persisted in the school curricula and textbooks.[132] The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights expressed concern that the percentage of female students in higher education was almost one third that of male students.[133] UNESCO recommended that Uzbekistan take additional steps to achieve gender parity in higher education and overcome barriers to non-traditional education and career paths for girls and women.[134]

68. The country team noted the disparity between urban and rural areas in the distribution of teachers in primary education.[135] The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights expressed concern about the low quality of education and teaching personnel in rural areas and the decrease of schools providing education in minority languages, especially Kazakh and Turkmen.[136]

D. Rights of specific persons or groups

1. Women[137]

69. The country team noted that no law had been adopted on equal rights and opportunities for men and women.[138] Several treaty bodies raised concerns about the lack of progress in adopting such a law.[139] The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Uzbekistan perform a legislative review and adopt new legislation in line with the Convention.[140]

70. The same Committee was also concerned that there was no comprehensive national action plan to promote gender equality.[141]

71. The Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion noted that, while interreligious marriage was possible, there was discrimination in some matters related to religion, such as the absence of public places of worship for women and regulations on items of religious dress, such as the headscarf.[142]

72. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women noted with concern the disadvantaged status of women in rural areas and regretted the lack of measures to address their poverty and ensure their ownership and use of land and access to a number of rights.[143]

73. The country team stated that cases of domestic violence against women and girls were considered a private matter and underreported, and such cases were taken mainly to the *mahalla* for reconciliation. Assistance and protection services for victims were insufficient. No legislation was available on the prevention of gender-based violence and domestic violence.[144] The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women urged Uzbekistan to adopt comprehensive measures to prevent and address violence against women and girls and ensure their access to means of redress, including compensation and protection.[145]

74. The Committee against Torture was concerned that domestic violence and marital rape were not defined in criminal law.[146] Several treaty bodies urged Uzbekistan to adopt a law criminalizing domestic violence and marital rape.[147]

75. Several treaty bodies were concerned about cases of forced and early marriage and bride abductions, especially in rural areas, and the persistence of de facto polygamy, despite the legal prohibition against such practices.[148]

76. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women remained concerned that the Family Code provided for different minimum ages of marriage for girls (17 years) and boys (18 years), with the possibility of authorizing the marriage of a girl at 16 years of age, and that women were often unable to exercise their rights to an equal share in marital property.[149] The country team stated that most child marriages were not officially registered or only registered after the couple reached the legal age for marriage.[150]

77. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned at the conditions at women's detention facilities and at discrimination against and the forced sterilization, ill-treatment and abuse of women human rights defenders in detention.[151]

78. It remained concerned at the low percentage of women in political and public life.[152] The High Commissioner also noted that there were very few women in leadership roles and emphasized the importance of having more women in positions of authority and their full participation at every level.[153]

79. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Uzbekistan promote the entry of women into the formal economy, apply legislation guaranteeing equal pay for work of equal value and close the gender wage gap and adopt legislation to specifically define and prohibit sexual harassment in the workplace.[154]

2. Children[155]

80. The country team noted that there was no single national mechanism for the protection of vulnerable children and that the current system lacked a coherent national strategy. The emphasis was placed on institutionalization, and family support services were almost non-existent.[156]

81. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned about the persistence of corporal punishment, which was not explicitly prohibited under the law.[157] The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned that corporal punishment occurred frequently in the domestic context and in alternative care settings.[158]

82. The same Committee urged Uzbekistan to establish an effective reporting system of child abuse and neglect and ensure children's access to counselling, recovery and social reintegration.[159]

83. The Committee was concerned about limited measures against the exploitation of children, including forced labour, prostitution and pornography.[160] It was seriously concerned about the frequent use of forced labour as a form of punishment for children in government institutions, such as schools and orphanages.[161]

84. The Committee recommended that Uzbekistan revise the Criminal Code in order to criminalize the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography[162] and include the definition of sale of children in the national legislation.[163]

85. The Committee recommended that Uzbekistan develop measures for protection, assistance and recovery for children living and working in street situations, ensure their access to education and health services and prevent them from becoming victims of trafficking and economic and sexual exploitation.[164]

86. The country team indicated that Uzbekistan did not have a separate juvenile justice system and that the high workload of judges in courts of general jurisdiction, understaffing of judicial cadres and lack of specialized training for judges on child rights might lead to poor-quality judicial decisions contravening the best interests of the child.[165]

87. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about reports of children in conflict with the law being subject to torture during interrogations and detention, inadequate measures for ensuring that they were detained in separate facilities from adult detainees, inadequate alternative measures to detention and inadequate access to education and health services.[166] It was also deeply concerned about the use of solitary cells as punishment in juvenile prisons.[167]

88. The same Committee urged Uzbekistan to register children immediately after birth and ensure that birth registration and the issuance of birth certificates were free of charge.[168]

89. The Committee recommended that Uzbekistan enact in its legislation an explicit prohibition and criminalization of the recruitment or use in hostilities by non-State armed groups of children under the age of 18.[169]

3. Persons with disabilities[170]

90. The country team stated that data on disability were produced by various State sources and were often difficult to reconcile and interpret. The national disability assessment system was based solely on a medical approach. There was no case management or social work to support persons with disabilities.[171]

91. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned about the low employment rate among persons with disabilities and physical barriers obstructing their access to social services, the labour market and education.[172]

92. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned that the vast majority of children living in institutions were children with disabilities and that social and other family support services remained inadequate.[173] It was also concerned about widespread social prejudice and stigma against them, the inadequacy of measures to provide inclusive education and limited accessibility to mainstream schools and health-care services for

children and adolescents with disabilities.[174] The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned about the lack of trained staff in schools and inadequate school curricula.[175] UNESCO recommended that Uzbekistan continue efforts to provide inclusive education to all children, including those with special needs.[176]

4. Minorities[177]

93. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was concerned at the absence of legislation protecting the rights of ethnic minorities and the insufficient support to promote minority languages, including the Tajik language.[178]

94. The same Committee noted the underrepresentation of ethnic minority groups, including Karakalpaks, Tatars, Kyrgyz, Kazakhs, Tajiks and Russians, in the judiciary and public administration. It encouraged Uzbekistan to increase the political participation of those groups and recommended that it create a mechanism for systematic consultation with their representatives.[179]

95. The Committee was concerned at the marginalized and discriminatory situation of the Luli/Roma community and reported stigmatization of and negative attitudes against them from the public and in the media.[180] It was also concerned at reported difficulties of Meskhetian Turks,[181] the inability of some members of the Karakalpak ethnic group to maintain their culture, livelihoods and traditional lifestyle and the decreasing use of the Karakalpak language.[182]

5. Refugees and asylum seekers[183]

96. The Committee against Torture was concerned that nearly 200 refugees were considered migrants.[184] The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination remained concerned at the absence of a legislative framework for the protection of refugees.[185]

97. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) stated that the majority of asylum seekers and refugees did not possess valid national passports and/or Uzbek visas.[186] Consequently, most of them were unable to gain access to employment and public services. No local integration prospects were available even for those refugees who were married to Uzbek nationals and who had children together with them.[187] The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was also concerned that stateless persons and refugees reportedly lacked access to health care, education and legal employment.[188]

98. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned that there had been instances where Uzbekistan had deported persons with refugee status for having stayed in the country "illegally", without a valid visa or residency permit, and that persons in a refugee situation and married to Uzbek nationals had been denied marriage registration and residency permits.[189]

6. Stateless persons[190]

99. UNHCR indicated that the Citizenship Law did not contain adequate safeguards to prevent statelessness, including by granting citizenship when a person did not have any other nationality.[191] The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that Uzbekistan address statelessness, including by expediting the naturalization procedure.[192]

100. UNHCR stated that the decisions of the Commission on Citizenship Issues continued to affect thousands of Uzbek nationals residing abroad, who, in the event of a loss of citizenship, became stranded in foreign countries, unable to extend or obtain Uzbek passports or return to Uzbekistan. They were also unable to obtain statelessness status in their country of residence in the absence of written confirmation from the Uzbek authorities that they were no longer considered Uzbek citizens.[193]

Notes

[1] Tables containing information on the scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies for Uzbekistan will be available at www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/ENACARegion/Pages/UZIndex.aspx.

[2] For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/7, paras. 133.21–133.25, 134.4–134.8, 135.1–135.4, 136.1–136.35, 136.38 and 136.40.

[3] See CAT/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 29; E/C.12/UZB/CO/2, paras. 10 and 28–29; CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/5, paras. 37 and 42; CERD/C/UZB/CO/8-9, para. 26; CRC/C/UZB/CO/3-4, para. 72; CRC/C/OPAC/UZB/CO/1, para. 24; CRC/C/OPSC/UZB/CO/1, para. 40; A/HRC/37/49/Add.2, para. 101 (l); United Nations country team submission for the universal periodic review of Uzbekistan, para. 24; UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Uzbekistan p. 6 (recommendation 2); and UNHCR submission for the universal periodic review of Uzbekistan, p. 3. See also CAT/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, paras. 200–201.

[4] See E/C.12/UZB/CO/2, para. 9 (e); CERD/C/UZB/CO/8-9, paras. 20–21; and the letter dated 26 January 2016 from the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to the Permanent Mission of Uzbekistan to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, p. 2, available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CERD/Shared%20Documents/UZB/INT_CERD_FUL_UZB_22870_E.pdf. See also CRC/C/UZB/CO/3-4, para. 62 (d); CERD/C/UZB/CO/8-9/Add.1, para. 38; UNHCR submission, pp. 3–4; and United Nations country team submission, para. 24.

[5] See CRC/C/OPAC/UZB/CO/1, para. 21.

[6] See CRC/C/UZB/CO/3-4, para. 66 (d).

[7] See CAT/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 26. See also CAT/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, paras. 187–190.

[8] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21607&LangID=E.

[9] United Nations country team submission, p. 4.

[10] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21607&LangID=E.

[11] See A/HRC/37/49/Add.2, para. 3.

[12] For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/7, paras. 133.4, 133.9–133.18, 133.20, 133.28, 133.98 and 134.1–134.3.

[13] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21607&LangID=E.

[14] See CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 5. See also E/C.12/UZB/CO/2, para. 7; CAT/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 17; CERD/C/UZB/CO/8-9, para. 23; CRC/C/UZB/CO/3-4, para. 7 (c); and CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, paras. 11–14.

[15] See A/HRC/37/49/Add.2, para. 101 (k).

[16] For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/7, paras. 133.1–133.7, 133.29, 136.37 and 136.49–136.52.

[17] See CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 6. See also E/C.12/UZB/CO/2, para. 9; CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, paras. 17–26; and CRC/C/UZB/CO/3-4, para. 7 (f).

[18] See CERD/C/UZB/CO/8-9, para. 5.

[19] Ibid., para. 6.

[20] See CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 7. See also CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, paras. 30–32; and A/HRC/37/49/Add.2, para. 101 (f).

[21] See CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, para. 32.

[22] For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/7, paras. 133.74, 133.88, 133.99 and 133.100.

[23] See CERD/C/UZB/CO/8-9, para. 17.

[24] For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/7, paras. 133.1–133.7 and 133.97.

[25] See CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 11. See also CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, paras. 70–75; and CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.2, paras. 2–22.

[26] See A/HRC/37/49/Add.2, para. 49.

[27] Ibid., paras. 50–51.

[28] For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/7, paras. 133.1–133.7, 133.19, 133.30–133.34, 134.9–134.12, 135.8, 136.39–136.42, 136.44–136.46 and 136.56.

[29] See CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 13. See also CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, paras. 88–90; and CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.2, paras. 23–29.

[30] See CAT/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 10. See also CRC/C/UZB/CO/3-4, para. 38; and CAT/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, paras. 27–28.

[31] See CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 13. See also CAT/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 10; CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, paras. 88–90; CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.2, paras. 23–29; and CAT/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, paras. 27–28.

[32] See CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.2, para. 23.

[33] See CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 14. See also CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, paras. 96–110.

[34] See CAT/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 7 (a). See also CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 14 (a); CRC/C/UZB/CO/3-4,

para. 39 (a); CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, paras. 96–110; and the letter dated 29 August 2016 from the Committee against Torture to the Permanent Mission of Uzbekistan to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, p. 1, available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CAT/Shared%20Documents/UZB/INT_CAT_FUL_UZB_25029_E.pdf; and CCPR/C/118/D/2317/2013.

[35] See CAT/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 7 (a).

[36] Ibid., para. 23.

[37] Ibid., para. 17. See also CAT/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, paras. 98–101.

[38] See CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 14 (b). See also CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, paras. 96–110.

[39] See United Nations country team submission, para. 5.

[40] See CAT/C/UZB/CO/4, paras. 12 and 19. See also CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 12.

[41] See CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 12.

[42] Ibid., para. 18.

[43] See CAT/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 19.

[44] See CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 18, and CAT/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 18. See also CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, paras. 85 and 140–145; CAT/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, paras. 63 and 102–109; CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/5, paras. 31–32 (a); and United Nations country team submission, para. 5.

[45] See CAT/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 13. See also CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 16; CAT/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, paras. 56–62; and the letter dated 29 August 2016 from the Committee against Torture to the Permanent Mission of Uzbekistan to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, p. 2.

[46] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21607&LangID=E.

[47] See CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 17. See also CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, paras. 133–137.

[48] See A/HRC/37/49/Add.2, para. 101 (h).

[49] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21991&LangID=E.

[50] For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/7, paras. 133.1–133.7, 133.19, 133.56–133.57, 134.16 and 136.48.

[51] See CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 21. See also CERD/C/UZB/CO/8-9, para. 7.

[52] See CAT/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 21; E/C.12/UZB/CO/2, para. 6; and CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 21 (a). See also CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, paras. 173–179; and CAT/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, paras. 126–144.

[53] See CAT/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 14. See also CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 21; and CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, para. 186.

[54] See CERD/C/UZB/CO/8-9, para. 7. See also CAT/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 14.

[55] See CAT/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 14.

[56] See CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 15. See also CAT/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 15; and CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, paras. 104 and 113.

[57] See CAT/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 15. See also CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 15; CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, paras. 104 and 113; and CAT/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, paras. 76–86.

[58] See CAT/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 16. See also CAT/C/UZB/CO/4, paras. 7 and 13; and CCPR/C/119/D/2555/2015, para. 5.8.

[59] See CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 14. See also CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, paras. 102–103.

[60] See CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 13; and CAT/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 10. See also CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, paras. 91–93; CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.2, para. 30; and CAT/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, paras. 29–31.

[61] See CAT/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 20. See also CAT/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 12; CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 14 (a); CAT/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, paras. 117–125; and CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, para. 110.

[62] See A/HRC/37/49/Add.2, para. 101 (h).

[63] See CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 10. See also CAT/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 11.

[64] See CAT/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 11.

[65] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21607&LangID=E.

[66] See E/C.12/UZB/CO/2, para. 8. See also CRC/C/UZB/CO/3-4, paras. 14–15 and 59 (a).

[67] For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/7, paras. 133.1–133.7, 133.60–133.71, 134.17–134.29, 135.14, 136.43, 136.53–136.55 and 136.57–136.58.

[68] See CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 22.

[69] See CRC/C/UZB/CO/3-4, para. 32.

[70] See A/HRC/37/49/Add.2, para. 16.

[71] Ibid., para. 101 (a).

[72] Ibid., para. 48.

[73] Ibid., para. 59.

[74] Ibid., para. 92.

[75] Ibid., para. 95.

[76] Ibid., paras. 101 (b) and (f).

[77] See CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 23.

[78] See UNESCO submission, p. 6 (recommendation 17).

[79] Ibid., p. 6 (recommendation 18).
[80] Ibid., p. 6 (recommendation 19).
[81] Ibid., p. 6 (recommendation 20).
[82] See CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 23. See also CAT/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 8, and CCPR/C/114/D/2234/2013.
[83] See CAT/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 8.
[84] Ibid., para. 8 (c)–(d). See also CAT/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, paras. 12–16, and the letter dated 29 August 2016 from the Committee against Torture to the Permanent Mission of Uzbekistan to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, p. 1.
[85] See E/C.12/UZB/CO/2, para. 16.
[86] See CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 25. See also CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, paras. 241–256.
[87] See CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 26. See also CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, paras. 259–274.
[88] See CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 24. See also CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, paras. 221–238.
[89] See CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 20.
[90] See E/C.12/UZB/CO/2, para. 9.
[91] See CERD/C/UZB/CO/8-9, para. 18.
[92] For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/7, paras. 133.1–133.7, 133.39–133.54, 134.14–134.15 and 135.10–135.13.
[93] See CERD/C/UZB/CO/8-9, para. 19.
[94] See CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/5, paras. 19 (b) and 20 (b).
[95] See CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 19. See also CRC/C/UZB/CO/3-4, para. 65.
[96] See CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 19. See also CAT/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 22, E/C.12/UZB/CO/2, para. 19, and CRC/C/UZB/CO/3-4, para. 65 (b).
[97] See www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3300743:NO.
[98] See CRC/C/UZB/CO/3-4, para. 59 (d).
[99] See www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3300801:NO.
[100] See United Nations country team submission, para. 12.7.
[101] For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/24/7, para. 133.98.
[102] See A/HRC/37/49/Add.2, paras. 61 and 66.
[103] For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/7, paras. 133.1–133.7 and 133.80–133.81.
[104] See E/C.12/UZB/CO/2, para. 12.
[105] Ibid., para. 13.
[106] Ibid., para. 16.
[107] For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/7, paras. 133.1–133.7 and 133.80.
[108] See United Nations country team submission, para. 16.1.
[109] Ibid., para. 16.2.
[110] For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/7, paras. 133.1–133.7, 133.75–133.80 and 133.81.
[111] See E/C.12/UZB/CO/2, para. 14.
[112] Ibid., para. 24.
[113] Ibid., para. 21.
[114] Ibid., para. 22.
[115] Ibid., para. 25.
[116] For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/7, paras. 133.1–133.7, 133.80–133.87 and 133.91.
[117] See CRC/C/UZB/CO/3-4, para. 51 (c). See also E/C.12/UZB/CO/2, para. 24, and United Nations country team submission, para. 17.1.
[118] See E/C.12/UZB/CO/2, para. 23.
[119] See CRC/C/UZB/CO/3-4, para. 51 (a)–(b).
[120] See United Nations country team submission, para. 17.2.
[121] See CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/5, para. 27 (a). See also CAT/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 24.
[122] See CERD/C/UZB/CO/8-9, para. 12. See also CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/5, para. 31; and CERD/C/UZB/CO/8-9/Add.1, paras. 13–14.
[123] See CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/5, para. 28 (a) and (c). See also CAT/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 24; and CAT/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, paras. 170–175.
[124] See CERD/C/UZB/CO/8-9, para. 12. See also CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/5, para. 28 (b); and the letter dated 26 January 2016 from the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to the Permanent Mission of Uzbekistan to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, p. 1.
[125] See United Nations country team submission, para. 21.3.
[126] See CRC/C/UZB/CO/3-4, paras. 55–56 (b).
[127] Ibid., para. 55.
[128] See United Nations country team submission, para. 17.6.
[129] See E/C.12/UZB/CO/2, para. 25.

[130] For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/7, paras. 133.1–133.7, 133.80–133.81, 133.89–133.90 and 133.92–133.94.
[131] See CRC/C/UZB/CO/3-4, paras. 59 (a) and 60 (a).
[132] See CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/5, para. 23.
[133] See E/C.12/UZB/CO/2, para. 26.
[134] See UNESCO submission, para. 14.
[135] See United Nations country team submission, para. 18.3.
[136] See E/C.12/UZB/CO/2, para. 26. See also CRC/C/UZB/CO/3-4, paras. 59 (b) and 60 (b).
[137] For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/7, paras. 133.1–133.7, 133.26–133.27, 133.37, 133.59, 133.72–133.73, 133.80, 133.101, 134.13–134.14, 134.30, 135.5–135.7, 135.9 and 136.36.
[138] See United Nations country team submission, para. 11.1.
[139] See CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 8; CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/5, paras. 9 and 10 (b); and E/C.12/UZB/CO/2, para. 11. See also CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, para. 35.
[140] See CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/5, para. 10 (a); and CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, para. 35. See also CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, pp. 1–2; CAT/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, para. 186; and the letter dated 15 November 2013 from the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the Permanent Mission of Uzbekistan to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, p. 1, available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/UZB/INT_CEDAW_FUL_UZB_15777_E.pdf.
[141] See CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/5, paras. 11 and 12 (b).
[142] See A/HRC/37/49/Add.2, para. 88.
[143] See CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/5, paras. 29–30.
[144] See United Nations country team submission, para. 12.3. See also CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/5, para. 17; CAT/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 25; E/C.12/UZB/CO/2, para. 18; and CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 9.
[145] See CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/5, para. 18 (a). See also CAT/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 25; E/C.12/UZB/CO/2, para. 18; CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 9; CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, pp. 2–8; and the letter dated 15 November 2013 from the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the Permanent Mission of Uzbekistan to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, p. 2.
[146] See CAT/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 25.
[147] See CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 9; CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/5, paras. 10 (b) and 18 (a); and E/C.12/UZB/CO/2, para. 18. See also CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, paras. 52–54; CAT/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, paras. 184–186; CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, p. 5; and the letter dated 15 November 2013 from the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the Permanent Mission of Uzbekistan to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, p. 2.
[148] See CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 8; CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/5, paras. 15 and 33 (b); and E/C.12/UZB/CO/2, para. 17.
[149] See CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/5, para. 33 (a); and CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, para. 39. See also CAT/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1, para. 186.
[150] See United Nations country team submission, para. 14.1.
[151] See CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/5, paras. 31–32. See also CAT/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 25; and CERD/C/UZB/CO/8-9, para. 12.
[152] See CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/5, para. 21. See also E/C.12/UZB/CO/2, para. 11.
[153] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21607&LangID=E. See also E/C.12/UZB/CO/2, para. 11; CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/5, para. 22 (a); and CCPR/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 8 (b).
[154] See CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/5, paras. 25 (a) and (c) and 26 (a)–(b) and (d). See also E/C.12/UZB/CO/2, para. 12.
[155] For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/7, paras. 133.1–133.7, 133.27, 133.38, 133.43, 133.58 and 133.80.
[156] See United Nations country team submission, para. 14.3. See also CRC/C/UZB/CO/3-4, para. 47 (a).
[157] See E/C.12/UZB/CO/2, para. 20.
[158] See CRC/C/UZB/CO/3-4, para. 40.
[159] Ibid., para. 7 (g). See also United Nations country team submission, para. 14.4.
[160] See CRC/C/OPSC/UZB/CO/1, para. 22.
[161] See CRC/C/UZB/CO/3-4, paras. 38 and 39 (c).
[162] See CRC/C/OPSC/UZB/CO/1, para. 25.
[163] Ibid., para. 9. See also United Nations country team submission, para. 12.5.
[164] See CRC/C/UZB/CO/3-4, paras. 67–68 (a) and (c).
[165] See United Nations country team submission, para. 13.8.
[166] See CRC/C/UZB/CO/3-4, para. 69 (c)–(f).
[167] Ibid., para. 38.
[168] Ibid., paras. 28–29.

[169] See CRC/C/OPAC/UZB/CO/1, para. 15.
[170] For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/7, paras. 133.1–133.7, 133.80 and 133.95–133.96.
[171] See United Nations country team submission, para. 20.3.
[172] See E/C.12/UZB/CO/2, para. 10.
[173] See CRC/C/UZB/CO/3-4, para. 45.
[174] Ibid., para. 49 (a) and (c)–(e).
[175] See E/C.12/UZB/CO/2, para. 10.
[176] UNESCO submission, p. 6 (recommendation 2).
[177] For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/7, paras. 133.1–133.7 and 133.80.
[178] See CERD/C/UZB/CO/8-9, para. 10. See also E/C.12/UZB/CO/2, paras. 9 and 26.
[179] See CERD/C/UZB/CO/8-9, para. 14. See also CERD/C/UZB/CO/8-9/Add.1, paras. 17–25, and the letter dated 26 January 2016 from the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to the Permanent Mission of Uzbekistan to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, p. 2.
[180] See CERD/C/UZB/CO/8-9, para. 11.
[181] Ibid., para. 13.
[182] Ibid., para. 17.
[183] For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/7, paras. 133.1–133.7 and 133.80.
[184] See CAT/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 23.
[185] See CERD/C/UZB/CO/8-9, para. 21. See also CAT/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 23.
[186] UNHCR submission, p. 2.
[187] Ibid., pp. 2–3.
[188] See E/C.12/UZB/CO/2, para. 9. See also CRC/C/UZB/CO/3-4, para. 61 (b).
[189] See CRC/C/UZB/CO/3-4, paras. 61 (a) and (c) and 62 (a)–(c).
[190] For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/7, paras. 133.1–133.7 and 136.20.
[191] UNHCR submission, p. 3.
[192] See CERD/C/UZB/CO/8-9, para. 20. See also CERD/C/UZB/CO/8-9/Add.1, paras. 33–37, and the letter dated 26 January 2016 from the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to the Permanent Mission of Uzbekistan to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, p. 2.
[193] UNHCR submission, pp. 3–4.